Chief Magistrate Judge Brian A. Tsuchida 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 8 AT SEATTLE 9 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MJ19-461 CASE NO. 11 Plaintiff COMPLAINT for VIOLATION 12 ٧. 18 U.S.C. § 39A(a) 13 CORY FREEMAN, 14 Defendant. 15 16 17 BEFORE Brian A. Tsuchida, Chief United States Magistrate Judge, U.S. Courthouse, Seattle, Washington. 18 19 The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states: 20 **COUNT ONE** 21 (Aiming a Laser Pointer at an Aircraft) 22 On or about September 10, 2019, near Ferndale, within the Western District of 23 Washington, CORY FREEMAN knowingly aimed the beam of a laser pointer at an 24 aircraft and at the flight path of an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United 25 States. 26 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 39A(a). 27 28 UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

And the complainant states this Complaint is based on the following information: I, TOBY LEDGERWOOD, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say:

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AGENT BACKGROUND

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COMPLAINT/FREEMAN - 2 USAO # 2019R100921

- 1. I am a Special Agent with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), assigned to the Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Blaine, Washington, field office. I have been employed as an HSI Special Agent since 2006. Prior to this assignment, I worked as a United States Customs Inspector from 2002 to 2006. In my capacity as a Special Agent, I am responsible for conducting investigations into the numerous federal laws enforced by HSI. I am a graduate of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), HSI Special Agent Training Program. My training included courses in law enforcement techniques, federal criminal statutes, conducting criminal investigations, and the execution of search warrants.
- 2. I submit this affidavit based upon information that I have learned from my investigation, including information from the Ferndale, Washington Police Department and United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Air and Marine Division. Since this affidavit is being submitted for the limited purpose of establishing probable cause to obtain a complaint related to the crime noted herein, I have not included each and every fact known to me concerning this investigation. I have set forth only the facts that I believe are necessary to establish probable cause in support of a complaint charging CORY FREEMAN with knowingly aiming the beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, or at the flight path of such an aircraft.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

The FAA is an agency of the United States within the Department of 3. Transportation. The FAA is responsible for the regulation of civilian aviation matters in the United States and its territories. The primary concern of the FAA with regard to civilian aviation matters is safety.

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- 4. According to the FAA, aiming a laser at an aircraft is a serious safety risk. Many high-powered lasers can completely incapacitate pilots who are trying to fly safely to their destinations and may be carrying hundreds of passengers.
- 5. The FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 amended Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 39, by adding Section 39A, making it a federal crime to "knowingly aim[] the beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, or at the flight path of such an aircraft." 18 U.S.C. § 39A(a). A person who violates the statute could be punished by up to five years of imprisonment and \$250,000 in fine. *Id*.
- 6. A laser pointer is defined as "...any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark, or identify a specific position, place, item, or object." 18 U.S.C. § 39A(b).
- 7. An aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States includes the following aircraft in flight: (a) a civil aircraft of the United States; (b) an aircraft of the armed forces of the United States; (c) another aircraft in the United States. 49 U.S.C. § 46501(2)(A)-(C). "Aircraft in flight" means "an aircraft from the moment all external doors are closed following boarding through the moment when one external door is opened to allow passengers to leave the aircraft, or until, if a forced landing, competent authorities take over responsibility for the aircraft and individuals and property on the aircraft." 49 U.S.C. § 46501(1).

FACTS IN SUPPORT OF COMPLAINT

8. On the evening of September 10, 2019, United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Air and Marine Operations in Bellingham, Washington reported an individual had shined a laser into the cockpit of an AS-350 helicopter belonging to CPB while it was in flight. This aircraft was in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States under 49 U.S.C. § 46501(2), as it was either civil aircraft of the United States or an

aircraft in the United States. Further, the helicopter was an aircraft in flight as defined by 49 U.S.C. § 46501(1), as all of its external doors remained closed following boarding.

- 9. The helicopter, known as O-4AM, was traveling over the Ferndale, WA area when the interior of the cockpit was struck by a green laser. The pilot immediately turned to avoid the laser. Initially, the flight crew was not able to determine the direction from which the laser was being fired. However, after the laser continued to strike the aircraft, the crew was able to determine the laser was being fired from the south. The crew circled O-4AM over Grandview and Portal Way roads and were able to identify the location on the ground from which the laser was being fired. The laser struck the aircraft 5 or 6 times, for about 2 to 3 seconds each time over the course of about 5 minutes. The laser lit up the cockpit, shutting down the night vision goggles the crew were using, temporarily blinding the flight crew and making continued flight unsafe.
- 10. The flight crew observed an individual on the ground in the same location where the laser emissions came from. The flight crew described the individual as an adult male who was near a camper-type vehicle on the side of a residence. The flight crew saw the subject walk into a residence using an entrance on the back side of the house.
- 11. The flight crew of O-4AM contacted the local police dispatcher to advise about the laser incident. Ferndale, Washington Police Officers were dispatched and responded. The flight crew of O-4AM remained near the location of the residence and were able to confirm the officers were at the correct location where the individual was seen with the laser.
- 12. When the officers on the ground arrived at the residence, they contacted a male who identified himself as CORY FREEMAN. FREEMAN provided officers with photo identification. Officers asked FREEMAN if he owned a laser and FREEMAN stated he did own one and had recently purchased it online within the last few days. Officers asked if he had been using it recently and FREEMAN stated, "Yes, I just had it."
- 13. Officers advised FREEMAN of his *Miranda* rights; FREEMAN said he understood them and was willing to talk. Officers asked FREEMAN if he had been

shining the laser at a helicopter in the past ten minutes. FREEMAN stated, "Yes, I was testing it to see how far it would shine." Officers advised FREEMAN that it was a crime to shine a laser at an aircraft. FREEMAN stated he did not realize the severity of his actions.

- 14. FREEMAN provided the laser. Officers seized one black laser pointer that produced a green laser beam.
- 15. Based upon the facts set forth above, I submit that probable cause exists to believe that CORY FREEMAN, in the Western District of Washington and elsewhere, has violated Title 18, United States Code, Section 39A(a), by knowingly aiming the beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, or at the flight path of such an aircraft.

Toby Ledgerwood, Complainant Special Agent, HSI

The above-named agent provided a sworn statement attesting to the truth of the contents of the foregoing affidavit on this 30th day of September, 2019, and the Court hereby finds that there is probable cause to believe the defendant committed the offense set forth in the Complaint.

Dated this 30th day of September, 2019.

Brian A. Tsuchida Chief United States Magistrate Judge